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George Knupffer, author of this book and of "The Struggle for World Power", Editor of "The Plain-Speaker" (London), proprietor of The Plain-Speaker Publishing Co., Dean of the Institute for Political and Economic Studies, Member of the Economic Research Council (London), Fellow of the Institute of Linguists, etc., is a Russian exile, active for over 40 years in the sphere of counter-subversion, anti-Communism and economic and political studies and publicity. In addition to membership of the abovementioned British organizations, as well as the Monarchist Press Association, of which he is chairman, though the only non-British member, he is also, among other things a Member of the Russian Supreme Monarchist Council, etc.

As the result of his knowledge and experience, Knupffer is one of the most effective fighters for Christian principles and true liberty, even though he would lay no claims at all to great moral virtues or dogamtic knowledge; his work is in the realm of the political and remains subsidiary to the true functions of the Church.

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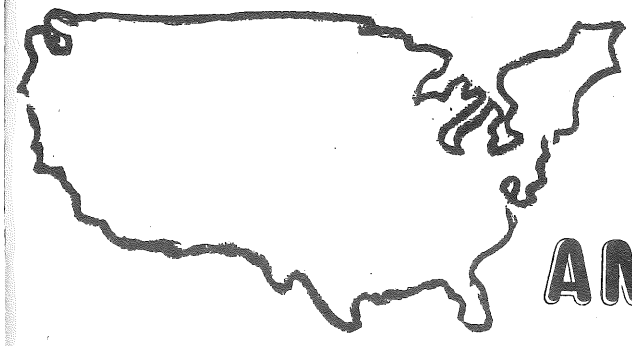

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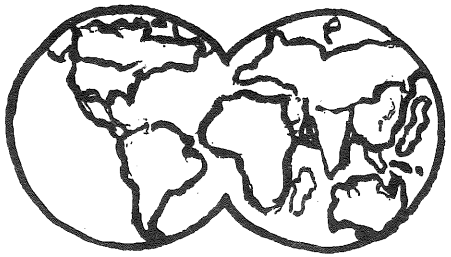

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Chapter I

ACTIVATORS OF HISTORY

There is no problem of any importance to-day, religious, philosophical, political, social or economic, which can be considered, from an American, Russian or other point of view, outside the American-Russian context.

Without any doubt in all effective respects the two countries in question are to such an extent super Great Powers that all others are not decisive. China, it is true, has by far the largest population of any State and is the second-largest country in the world after Russia, followed in size by Brazil and the United States. But the mention of Brazil suffices to prove that size alone is not criterion of power. Until China has a real industry, commensurate with its size, as well as long experience of organizing on a large scale in competitive conditions (and the mere imposition of a terroristic Red Tyranny is not a sufficient test), that land will remain strong, but not a power of the top rank. There are many who hope that it never will be that, for fear of the danger that huge and growing masses of Chinese may present.

So at present and perhaps for some decades to come it is America and Russia which are the dominant states and they, above all others, deserve close study if we are to understand the events of our time and the actions for which they call if liberty, well-being and faith in God are to remain.

But while that is true, it is also a fact that there is a power above States which is the true ruler of the globe and determines actions and policies. This we mean in the mere practical sense, not the higher spiritual one. All events are in the hands of God, and that we shall not deny or forget.

Yet the Almighty encourages good, but permits us a free conscience and will, so that we can and often do err. Indeed the earthly, material world is greatly influenced by the Devil, literally. Since time immemorial, since the Fall, since the Crucifixion of Our Saviour, the basic theme of all events has been the struggle between good and evil, between the Faith

and materialism. At present the latter is dominant, and not only in a philosophical sense, but in practice.

The power which determines events at present and is above all governments, even the most powerful, is the power of Finance, of money, and this power's own alternative and collaborator is Socialism and Communism. These immensely important issues are more fully discussed in my book THE STRUGGLE FOR WORLD POWER, published by The Plain-Speaker Publishing Co., 43 Bath Rd., London, W4, England, $3.00 (or pound 1), which can be obtained from the publishers of this book.

Here we shall not go into all the details, but it will be necessary, for the sake of clarity, to mention some of the factors, not universally known, which have given the top financiers of the world complete power during recent generations and even centuries.

It is especially difficult for Americans, brought up to take their constitutional and political arrangements for granted, to understand the difference between theory and intention on the one hand and practice on the other. Also it is well not to be carried away excessively by certain well-meant, but inaccurate slogans, which have found their way into not a few laws and even constitutions, not excluding the American one. The assumption that all men are equal and that mere words are a guarantee of true liberty is false. What is really meant, and is true, is that all men should have as far as possible equal opportunities and none should be by law underprivileged in comparison with others. In short men are equal in law and before the law. That is, however, far from the postulate that all men are really equal in the sense of being the same in colour, size, shape, physique, character, intelligence etc. They are not born the same and never will be the same, and some are undoubtedly of greater value than others, and that will always be the case.

Furthermore, the US Constitution spoke of universal equality and freedom, but slavery remained a part of US law for almost a hundred years after the revolution, and was abolished only after a civil war.

It is a well-known truism that the slogan of the French Revolution -- "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity", is in practice impossible of attainment. If you try to

combine liberty with equality and there is no equality in nature, then you must either enforce an artificial equality and sacrifice liberty, or you permit liberty and sacrifice equality. And in either event there can be no fraternity in the political sense, other than the peace of the law. On the other hand there can and should be Christian love, insofar as that is attainable, but that is not fraternity.

If we must take care to eliminate mere slogans from our thinking if we are to see the truth, we must also be careful to be exact when estimating causes of events. For example, one is taught in most history books that the American colonies rose against the oppressive power of the King because he wanted to impose excessive taxes. That is not true history.

In the decades before the American Revolution and the attainment of independence by treaty and law, the British Colonies of North America used their own paper currency, issued tax free and in quantities which assured a steady level of prices and wages. The result was great prosperity, an absence of poverty and unemployment and, in fact, economic wellbeing of a higher order than was then attained in Great Britain, where money was issued by private bankers as a debt at interest, which led to less prosperity, to low incomes among the working classes, with unemployment and misery.

When it was realized by the private financiers in control in Britain that the American "bad example" would, sooner or later, destroy the British set-up, the more so as the colonies were bound gradually to take over the whole continent with its immense riches and become much larger and more powerful than the mother country, they forced the government to act. And so the colonies were ordered to cease the issue of colonial money and to use only money issued by the Bank of England as an interest-bearing debt. Soon the level of prosperity fell and there was unemployment and poverty. This made the revolution inevitable, but it was never allowed to fight for the true cause which touched it off. From the very beginning agents of the financiers guided events and influenced legislation. True, the US Constitution demands that only Congress shall have the power to coin money and determine its

value and that of foreign coin, but this provision had never been enforced. Alexander Hamilton and other agents of High Finance were in control . . . Even the various basic documents of the period of the Declaration of Independence do not mention the question of monetary emission which had been the fuse which exploded the powder. These things were then and still are insufficiently understood and clever subverters prevented their propagation.

And so it was that the bankers who controlled the government in London since the establishment of the Bank of England a hundred years before, were able to impose their rule on the government of Washington, despite nominal independence. And the rule of Finance is still intact.

Below we shall say more of the American Civil War, but here again the schemes of the financiers of the world, who rule everywhere, had been the true causes of events.

In order to have an overall idea of the way this financial pressure is worked, we must glance at the history of modern money-lending Capitalism and the techniques which are its root characteristics.

Before the advent of modern monetary methods almost all the means of exchange were metallic coins--gold, silver and copper, having mostly a value in themselves as metal, and this had been the case since time immemorial. In the Middle Ages there developed gradually various paper documents which also played their role in the exchange of goods and services, such as bills of exchange, promissory notes and so on. At the same time the big goldsmiths became general repositories of all valuables and especially of coin and bullion, as they had the necessary strongrooms and guards. Merchants and others used to leave their money for safe-keeping and get only a receipt for it. Now these receipts could be used either to claim the money or any part of it, or be passed on to others for collection, to pay a debt. This was the beginning of the cheque.

Simultaneously the goldsmiths themselves began to issue receipts, first on the money held and owned by themselves, then also on money merely on deposit with them, and finally on amounts in excess of their

total holdings in metals, because they knew that there would not be a simultaneous demand for all the money at the same time. So began the Bank Notes.

But the goldsmiths did not merely spend these receipts which performed fully the function of gold and silver money, but they lent them at interest. So they were able to make huge profits with ease and were also able to acquire all kinds of property and to borrow metallic money at a lower rate of interest and lend a larger amount of paper at a higher rate.

Having financed Cromwell and others to overthrow the Crown in England and eventually to put their own nominee on the Throne, the financiers, whose headquarters were then in Holland, were able to get legislation passed in London to establish the Bank of England, which gave them the power not only to issue paper money legally, but to lend it not alone to private borrowers, but even to the State. It will be readily understood that this capitulation by the State, with the surrender of the sovereign power of monetary emission to private bankers, meant that finance was in fact in the saddle, controlling everything.

Soon this system was bound to spread over the whole world. Its power lay not only in the ease with which money could be made, but also in the circumstance that the global development of trade and then the British Industrial Revolution, which later spread over the whole globe, made the availability of sufficient finance essential, and the bankers alone knew how to do it; the governments were prevented from even understanding that it was easy for them to do the same far better and it was also their duty to reclaim the power of emission, and prevent the use of the public credit for private gain, as well as the burdening of the state and business with a huge and growing debt and interest obligation.

But there was even more: if in the Middle Ages all business was owned by individuals or partnerships, the financiers gradually introduced the system of shareholdings, so as to make easy the debt-burden penetration of not alone the State, but of every business in every land. In this connexion we should clearly understand that Capitalism is not the system of free enterprise and private ownership of the means of

production, distribution and exchange. That system died with Capitalism's development. In the new sense Capital is not what a firm owns, but what it owes, and the nominal financial capital of most businesses has little relation to its real capital.

In these few pages we cannot take the fuller discussion of the problem further, and again refer you to another work which will give a much fuller picture. We shall conclude these remarks with the obvious proposition that those who have the power to issue all money in existence by mere book entry out of nothing and lend it at interest to governments, firms and individuals, have total power over every State, party and politician and thus control all policy. Remember that if you borrow from a bank the mere putting of money to your credit is a creation of money, and its repayment an elimination of it; the bank does not take money from some fund to lend it -- it created it by the act of entering it in the books.

Now it should be obvious that the aims and policies of High Finance and those of ordinary governments and ordinary people are not merely different, but often diametrically opposed. For example, it is clearly in the interests of normal governments and normal individuals that there should be general prosperity and peace, no unemployment, no inflation and so on. But this is not the case at all when seen from the counting houses. For example, it is clear that if all money is put into circulation as a debt at interest, then it is necessary that there should be at all times sufficient borrowers at a sufficiently high rate of interest and offering sufficient security. But if there is prosperity people are more likely to pay their debts, rather than make new ones. And thus there must be, from the angle of Finance, repeated crises, high and rising taxation and other factors achieving the same objectives.

Therefore legislation is attuned to these requirements and taxes are high and rising, while crises are engineered by the mere withdrawal of money from circulation by enforcing large scale repayments of debts to the banks. Then prices fall, there is a reduced demand for goods, and difficulties, bankruptcies and unemployment follow. The community again becomes anxious to borrow and the system is safe.

Even wars in recent centuries have been almost entirely the initiative, however hidden, of Finance, and especially all revolutions. These are the means by which these who possess almost the totality of power and initiative are trying to consolidate their position in the form of a socialistic and godless World Government, through UNO and the rest.

If a State and nation are to be effectively protected from external and internal enemies, open and secret, they need not only martial and material strength, but especially moral power which comes from religious faith. At the same time, while constitutional and legal forms and practices are very important and while the US Constitution and laws are among the best, these things are not in themselves an effective defense against evils and enemies. Constitutions can be and are circumvented, be it by being ignored, as in the question of the issue of money or overcome, as though foreign treaties. It is essential to have an impartial umpire and protector in the form of a head of state who is incorruptible and of an undoubtedly suitable type. In most republics this question has by no means been solved, nor that of the selection of an absolutely reliable judiciary and especially membership of the supreme court.

And so it is that to-day in every country the true and full power lies in hidden hands, while elections and the other processes of so-called democracy are mere instruments, everything. Furthermore these rulers have a definite plan for the extension and consolidation of their power.

Money-issuing and money - lending Capitalism is very unstable and cannot be assumed to be a permanent form of political, social and economic dispensation, any more than it is natural or founded on immemorial principles. The ever-growing national and private debt burdens and the constant need to find new borrowers must bring the system to collapse within a foreseeable time. For that reason its operators have long since themselves created and furthered their own alternative form of total and stable power -- Communism or Socialism.

Chapter II
WORLD REVOLUTION

The development and growth of Capitalism, of the conquest of power by High Finance, saw simultaneously and inevitably the growth of the world revolutionary movement.

In the first place the irresistible stimulus was not that the system had within itself the seeds of its own destruction, since in the beginning that eventuality was far off. The stimulus, almost the need for revolutionary, subversive action was that there were numbers of factors ingrained in the old way of life, especially of the ancient European Christian Monarchies, which made the financial take-over difficult or impossible.

Christianity, as also Islam, forbade usury, the lending of money at interest. Christ Himself chased the money-men out of the Temple, and he was at once crucified. The Devil tempted Our Saviour on the mountain, shewing Him all the kingdoms of the earth and promising Him power over them if Christ would bow to Satan. The Pharisees wanted Jesus to say that He had come to give them political power as temporal King, and He told them that He was concerned with the Kingdom of God alone. Here were all the seeds of the present struggle.

Then the Kings ruled, with their advisers, in the name of God and in the interests of their people. Their political acts and decisions, their judicial pronouncements, were made openly and were understood by all. There was no secret power, no hidden purpose. In particular the issue, coinage of money was performed in the interests of the State and nation, not in that of a small group of financiers, and money was spent, not lent into circulation, and was not burdened forever with interest payments, taxes and so on. Taxation was not on money, on income, to sustain the money-lending structure, but only on property and goods, and it was very low. Its purpose was only to pay the expenses of government, defense and justice, and the needs of the Church.

Laws were enacted in the spirit of Christianity and on a basis of traditional common law. Again they were in the interests of the people, however imperfect are all the acts of man. Legislation was not dictated by finance in its sole interest.

The Faith was the guide and content of peoples' thoughts and gave direction to their actions, again with the provision that men are sinful and imperfect. But the basic postulate was the service of God, King and Country, not of materialism and greedy acquisition. All men were protected, not merely those who hold the purse strings, at the cost of those who do not.

All this and much else stood in the way of the new usurpers of power and influence. They had to remove the obstacles in question so as to establish and spread their rule over the earth. And this was no mere greed and ambition alone, though they were predominant, but also exact calculation. So long as there remained powerful states not subservient to High Finance, to materialism and its adepts and leaders, the competition of a free issue of money and of true moral and political freedom was a fatal danger.

Here it should be observed in passing that Americans must try to see certain questions independently of the political theories continually taught in the United States, however excellent they are. True liberty is not necessarily guaranteed only by republics and constitutions, indeed these forms can and do sometimes become tyrannies. Freedom is enjoyed by all members in any normal family, even though the father may have the last word in most things and is the overall guide. It would be beside the point to take this matter too far, as it would require very many pages, but most of us will understand.

Therefore the usurers were bound to be active proponents of materialism of an openly anti-Christian and godless kind, though these themes were declared gradually and not all at once and fully. They were certain to oppose all Monarchy as being a system under which in normal circumstances the Head of State is incorruptible and sincerely concerned with the interests and well-being of his people, even insofar as that is a form of self-interest; if the people are injured, so is their Sovereign.

And finally it was logical that the usurers should oppose the Churches and all Faith. Only absolute materialism could assure them the ways of life and attitudes which would make both Capitalism and Socialism possible. These matters are no mere theological or philosophical abstraction, but a concrete and inescapable fact, both historically and in practice.

We will acquire a sufficiently clear and long-term picture if we consider the progress of world revolution since the 17th century. Cromwell in England was not an accidental or isolated phenomenon. He was a subversive revolutionary in the modern tradition, the pioneer of the diabolical art. He was in active contact with subversives in other European countries, even as far away as Poland. But his most important connexions and mentors were the lords of High Finance, whose headquarters were then in Holland. The murder of King Charles 1 was one of the basic conditions of their support.

That was the start. The consummation came in 1688, with the "Glorious Revolution", so named by the subversives, when the incomplete knowledge and the undoubted mistakes of King James II made it possible to dethrone him and to replace him by unlawful nominees of the financiers--William and Mary. The Dutchman William III was a direct agent of the bankers.

Within six years there followed the foundation of the Bank of England, a private institution, with secret accounts and directors, able to, as Patterson, the agent of the initiators, said, "to issue money out of nothing and have the profit thereof and of interest on it". The State borrowed in gold pound 1 200 000, and for that gave away its sovereign right and duty to issue the money to the Bank, which lent it to the State and everyone else at interest, thus founding the first National Debt. Consider the absurdity: the state had since time immemorial the right to issue money, and now it gave this immensely important and valuable right to private bankers. . . Clearly tremendous graft was at work, allied with a lack of understanding among politicians. And so it remains.

Next came France, in 1789, and again with the same results: the old order overthrown and weakened,

the Crown abolished, financially controlled voting, "democracy", installed, the Church deprived of much of its power and even influence, and above all the purse in full command, the nation in debt, a new position for further aggression well established.

Of America at that time we will say something below.

So far these were the major revolutions. There were others, such as that of 1830 in France, coordinated with the rising of the Poles in Russia, the revolutions of 1848 throughout Europe, the Italian revolutions of the 1860s and the renewed Polish rising at that time in Russia, during which in Italy anticlerical powers, and finance, came to the fore and the Papacy was deprived of its temporal power and of some of its prestige and influence. In all these movements subversive forms of freemasonry were always dominant. Finally there were again in France the events of 1871, with the end of the Empire.

But greatest of all, and engineered by the same forces as all the others, few of whose representatives were Russians, there came the Russian revolutions of 1917, that of February and of October. But here, after the overthrow of the Christian Monarchy, the financial-subversive-masonic and pseudo-republican-democratic regime lasted only for six months, instead of many generations as previously in other countries, and was then replaced by Communism, which is everywhere the intended ultimate form of rule, with world government.

But since the socialistic World State has not yet been finally established, it follows that revolution is still an urgent necessity where the subverters are concerned. It is being pursued with energy everywhere.

And still we see its two forms: one is overthrowing what remains of the old order; the other is directly concerned with the final laical and socialistic dispensation, where that is already attainable. "Anti-colonialism", the reverse of that Coin - "dollar imperialism", are both aspects of revolutionary finance, as are "aid to under-developed countries" and all the other schemes of that kind. It all amounts

to take-over by the subversive money-lenders. And they are followed, sooner or later, by the Communists, for whom they prepare the ground.

There is no problem of any consequence which can be correctly considered unless it is clearly understood that the "fight" between money-lending and money-issuing Capitalism and its son and heir--Communism, is nothing but shadow-boxing. If anyone doubts this let him or her ask themselves if they can recall any single serious and effective policy or political act during the past forty or fifty years which had been directed against Communism or the Soviets with the clear intention of destroying them. Think and enquire as long as you like and you will discover no such instance.

On the other hand if any intelligent and knowledgeable person were to try to compile a list of one hundred or more actions and policies during the past forty years and more whose obvious purpose was to establish, to maintain and to spread Communism and the rule of the Soviets and their allies, then such persons will experience no difficulty whatever. The presidency of that arch-criminal F.D. Roosevelt alone would serve to illustrate the point, but he was no original, but merely an outstanding tool of the subverters long in power.

The case of Cuba should be clear enough. The men who really rule the USA, though behind the scenes, the men of the Council on Foreign Relations and others in Wall Street and Washington, knew perfectly well in advance that Castro was a Communist, they helped him and set him up, and they did nothing to weaken him and all they could and can to sustain him. So the enemy is across half Europe and half Aisa and in the Americas, and he is advancing.

That this meets with the approval of the misrulers of America, of the heads of subversive freemasonry, of the USSR, of so many other agencies serving the cause of Satan, not least among them UNO, cannot be doubted, It is greatly to be regretted that some of the pronouncements and policies of the Vatican seem to approve negotiation with the enemy instead of a struggle against him, a counter-attack for victory. It is a fact which can be clearly observed everywhere, and

this is written by a non-Catholic, that in the Western world Catholics provide the largest proportion of real and conscious fighters for Christian principles and practice. We must hope that they will not misunderstand Papal policies and abandon the struggle. Peace is not the highest principle. Christ came to bring the sword. His cause is no matter of compromise and cowardice. We all know that atomic all-out war is suicide, and the Soviets know it too. What comes into question is spiritual and political warfare and we must take up arms only if attacked.

The choice for all humanity is plain: if World Revolution succeeds it will mean global terroristic, godless and socialist slavery, and for many it will mean death. We have been challenged and we must fight.

Chapter III
THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Less than two hundred years ago, approximately at the same time as the French revolution, there took place the struggle of the American colonies of Great Britain for independence. A State was formed which was soon to become the most important Great Power apart from Russia, whose policies and actions were to determine to an immense extent the fate of the world. Few events in history were more important.

It should be noted, however, that this revolution against the King who was undoubtedly the then natural Sovereign of people all of whom originated from the lands ruled by that King, spoke his language and were mostly of his faith, was not predominantly a rising against Royal power as such, not a rejection of Christianity, or even a levelling process by which the ruling and possessing classes were displaced. In that respect, though certain Frenchmen of revolutionary stamp supported the colonists, though the Royal government of France did the same, there was no similarity with events in France.

Furthermore, when King George III appealed to the Empress Catherine II of Russia for military help in suppressing the rebellion, Catherine the Great rejected the request and expressed her sympathy with the Americans, though the throne of Russia was autocratic, Christian and traditionalist. And again during the American Civil War Russia gave open support to President Lincoln, while Britain and France sided with the slave-owning South. Of this more below.

When the forms of State of the new country were being considered, it was by no means a foregone conclusion that America was to be a republic. The possibility of a monarchy was seriously discussed and had its supporters. General Washington himself was inclined towards monarchy, though he firmly rejected the suggestion that he should become the new King. Also the then leading and propertied classes, who headed the movement for independence and drew up the new laws and Constitution, remained fully in power

and in possession of their estates and their slaves.

Superficially, therefore, everything seemed to prove that the new United States of America would be a conservative country, traditionalist, churchgoing, property-owning, free in the balanced sense of recognizing human differences and the inevitability of classes. Added to that the fact that great riches were there to be taken, developed and used, and the future would have been a promise of great happiness. And that would have meant that America would have been a powerful beneficial influence in the world.

Alas, we must sadly face the fact that that is not the case to-day. On the contrary, there are two focal points, two major bases of anti-Christian and enslaving subversion in the world, and they are America and Russia. Bring them together as the subverters want, and the conquest of the globe will be completed.

What went wrong? What are the reasons for this evil result after such great promise? What makes the USA as bad an influence as the USSR, when both the American and the Russian people in the mass are absolutely sound in soul and body?

As we had mentioned, the poisonous fly in the ointment was the financial factor. Despite constitutional provisions that only Congress shall coin the money and determine its value, in practice the money-lenders took over from the first day and issued their own private money, and they still do. They were and are the total bosses. Congress and Senate are mere puppet shows, mere shadows. They talk, they posture, but they have no power whatever. None at all. They do not even, in the mass, understand the processes by which power is taken, held and exercized in capitalistic democratic States. The same applies to all other similar assemblies in every country of the world.

Thus the American revolution is a revolution which misfired. It did not achieve the true liberty, independence and safety which were its objectives, and which were entirely laudable aims, given the circumstance that London was in the grip of High Finance and was itself no longer free, and is not free now.

On the other hand the break with the old traditions, customs and even deeper instincts of Great Britain,

increased by the massive admixture of peoples of many races, did mean that the revolution would open the door to such new factors which had not only not been intended by its first leaders, but would have been rejected by them, and would still be rejected by the mass of the Americans, if they knew what comes into question. A nation and State which no longer have stable trends based on deep roots and centuries of experience, are all the more liable to fall a prey to perverters. What had been a revolution with positive and constructive aims has become a revolutionary trend with subversive and dangerous implications. Indeed the seizure of power by finance from the beginning has assured its development since and the gradual, but firm infiltration of the policies of the successors of finance, the godless internationalist socialists.

Nevertheless it cannot be stressed too strongly that the grass roots of America are sound and that there are in the United States very large numbers of people who not only have sound instincts, but have high intelligence combined with wide and deep knowledge, and who well understand what are the dangers and what the remedies for which they call. Therefore for the sake of America and the world there must be a new revolution, to complete the work of the first. Only thus can the negative, the criminal revolution of the subverters be avoided, and its success is now very near. If a conservative revolution in the best sense had been perverted by deception almost two centuries ago, and had been made revolutionary in the worst sense, then the next phase must return America to its original path and assure the safety of nation and State.

There must be a re-assertion of the best principles envisaged by the American Constitution. The power must be restored to the people, but not in the name of egoism and greed, but in the name of God and for the glory of the country. The emission of money, that major lever of effective power, of true sovereignty, must be fully controlled by Congress. The Presidency must no longer be the plaything of corrupt party politicians, but must be a matter of selection by indirect vote, as originally envisaged, perhaps through the major national organizations--

the Churches, the main professional and trade organizations, the Senate and Congress and others.

When that has been done, it will no longer be possible to fill the Supreme Court with nominees of wrongdoers. It will then again protect the state and the people impartially, and maintain both the letter and the spirit of the laws.

It is obvious that the re-birth of a true America will exert an immense influence on the whole world.

Chapter IV
THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR

An event such as the Civil War always must be the consequence of many causes. Any excessively simple explanation, unless thus qualified, would be wrong.

Yet it is a fact that the main reason for this war was the influence of the leader of High Finance, the major subverters of the world and its would-be enslavers, through terroristic socialism.

In outward terms this meant the support of England and France, urged by the given forces, for the South, which was encouraged to break away from the Union.

We are not unaware of the fact that even to-day very many of the best Americans are sincere adherents of the South, and we know that there are some good reasons for that. But these circumstances must not blind us to the basic issues. The United States of America, a hundred years ago, were not yet fully under top-subversive High Finance control, and in particular President Abraham Lincoln was a free man, trying to serve his country, not, as always in recent generations, a total tool of evil men and satanic plans. It must be said plainly that in those days to be President of the United States was an honour; to-day it is a disgrace.

But then America was still a comparatively small and weak country, though it was also obvious that soon it would be large, powerful and rich, and to such an extent that it would influence the course of world events. In the circumstances it was impossible, from the point of view of the global subverters, to leave that country to its own devices. It had to be weakened and controlled. Thus it was decided to split it and then to take surrepticious control of both parts through financial infiltration, pressure and blackmail.

That cheap cotton from slave-owning plantations could be used as an excuse to get the support of some of the commercial classes in Europe, and other facts, were quite incidental.

It is not, in the context of the real situation existing in the world, surprising that Imperial Russia was in

the opposite camp. It was the sole bulwark against global enslavement and the anti-Christian attack, and it gave open and effective help to the Union.

When Britain and France were about to intervene and to recognize belligerency, Russia sent naval squadrons to New York and San Francisco, which remained there until the end of hostilities and effectively prevented the split-up of the United States of America by countries more or less unconsciously working solely in the interests of High Finance and its allies and tools.

We believe that there are few Americans who know these facts, as they do not suit the plans of the subverters and are, therefore, suppressed in schools and universities everywhere. Thus we shall quote from the excellent book of a Russian compatriot, "Czars and Presidents", by Alexandre Tarsaidze, McDowell Obolensky, New York. 1958, written in English and available to all who wish to study further. Another book by a Russian author, published in English, which is very valuable in this general context, is "Czarism and Revolution, by A. Goulevitch, Omni Publications, P. O. Box 216, Hawthorne, Calif.

As soon as the split between North and South began the Russian Minister in Washington and the Imperial government did all they could to heal the breach, and when this proved impossible, support was given to Lincoln. It may suffice here to mention only the very important naval help given to the President's government in 1863, just 100 years ago, when the fortunes of the North were at their lowest. To prevent British and French intervention, which was about to take place, Russian Imperial naval squadrons anchored in the harbours of New York and San Francisco, and remained there until the danger had passed. This assistance was decisive in preserving American unity and preventing the final establishment of subversive control over a split and weakened country.

That President Lincoln was acting as a free man and in the interests of his country is proved by the fact that he issued nearly 400 million paper dollars free of debt and interest as an act of State, as he was required under the Constitution, and for this he was assassinated.

On September 11th 1863 the Russian steam frigate "Oslyabia" entered New York Harbour. Mrs. Lincoln visited the ship. On the 24th September the corvettes "Vitiaz" and "Variag" entered the harbour. The next day came the ships "Alexander Nevsky" and "Peresviet". The "Nevsky", flagship of Admiral Lessovsky, was the largest ship then ever seen there. At the same time the squadron of Admiral Popoff entered the harbour of San Francisco.

We quote from Mr. Tarsaidze's book: "Across the length and breadth of the Union, news of the arrival of not one but two Russian Fleets brought complete delight and jubilation. Years later Myron Herrick recalled the scene from his childhood when his mother had clasped him to her, saying 'Myron, Myron! We're saved! The Russians have come.' President Lincoln, in his Thanksgiving Proclamation, which was to set a precedent for that annual event, spoke of 'God's bounties of so extraordinary a nature that they cannot fail to penetrate and soften the heart."

If it was not then possible to evict fully all financial-revolutionary influence and power, it was at least possible to preserve the wholeness of the State. Had that not been done, the salvation now of two or perhaps more Americas, even apart from Canada and Mexico, in the North, would have been an immensely more difficult task. On the other hand it is possible that the financial misrulers of a single State had been able to give help to the revolution which those of smaller fragments might not have been able to render. But aside from fruitless speculation it is a fact to be remembered that Russia had always been the friend of America and always will be when normality is restored in both lands.

So we see that the American Civil War was basically and mainly an aspect of global subversion. It is typical that, because then, as now, so little was known and understood about subversion, good Americans on both sides were unaware of the true issues and were thus unable to guide events so as to assure the best outcome. But we all, whatever our nationality, must learn the lessons of history before it is too late.

Chapter V
THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

Of all the revolutions of the past three centuries the Russian one is undoubtedly in every respect the most important. All the major subversive triumphs since the 17th century had effects which altered global history. Neither Cromwell in England, nor 1789 in France, can be considered as a merely local national event. Both were organized by world forces and for global purposes and in each case the country in question was merely a base for further operations.

A great deal can be written on the factors which made these revolutions possible and also made them desirable at the given place and time to the instigators. Here we must limit ourselves to the postulate that in Britain and France there were certain weaknesses which permitted subversion, such as some of the consequences of the Reformation, itself not a little encouraged by these revolutionaries, and that both countries were then rich and strong and thus able to assist in spreading the effects of their revolutions. Here geography, sea-power, trade military strength, and other factors played their role. But we shall limit ourselves to a consideration of Russia alone.

Three major factors determined the actions of the would-be global enslavers, the godless communists and their begetters and bosses: Russia was the major obstacle to the spread of their rule; Russia had certain internal weaknesses, especially at the top; and Russia had the size, strength, wealth and intelligence to provide the most powerful tool of all for the final achievement of global power. No other country displayed the same characteristics in anything approaching the same degree. This was the last effort before the rule over the whole world by triumphant materialism was finally established.

If an individual becomes the victim of a disease there are two circumstances which make this possible: he is too weak to resist, and the infection is able to take root. After that two more circumstances apply: the infected organism dies or is permanently injured; or its anti-toxins overcome the infection and the disease is conquered. So it is with nations and States.

So it was with Russia, and Russia is still alive.

As is usual, the roots of Russia's weaknesses go back many generations. But it should be said at once that they had absolutely nothing in common with the shortcomings which are usually alleged against Russia by the subverters and their agents throughout the world. It was not the brutal strength, the characteristic of alleged tyranny, the supposed corruption and the rest which made the Imperial regime vulnerable. On the contrary, it was excessive liberality and attitudes verging on weakness, it was the total disinterestedness of the rulers akin sometimes to indifference and always to a lack of interest in power for its own sake which were among the reasons for Russia's downfall.

But there were also profounder causes. The 17th century had been the time when Russia began to become a Great Power of the first rank. It had been that in the Middle Ages, but the Tartar invasions which began in the 13th century had weakened the country and prevented its further development at that time. But then the Tartars were defeated and became mere vassals or subjects of the Russian Crown.

When, not so much for the sake of greed or ambition, but in order to attain the size and power which made effective self-defense possible against very strong neighbours such as Sweden, Poland (both then Great Powers), Turkey and others, Russia began to build up a huge territory and commensurate armed forces, it was necessary also to develop technology and many other sciences which were in a more advanced condition in the West. Naturally western assistants and advisers were imported and they exerted a growing influence on life in Russia.

Here it should be said, however, that the process of Russia's growth was, as is usual, an organic and gradual one. Most of the territorial acquisitions were in the almost empty spaces of Siberia. Russia expanded towards the East in the same manner as America expanded Westwards, and they met in the 18th and 19th centuries in Alaska and California, where Russia also had British-Canadian and Spanish-Mexican neighbours. Soon after the American Civil War Russia sold Alaska to the United States for a mere $7,200,000.

Parallel with Russia's comparative isolation in matters of administration and science during the period of the Tartar attacks, which, however, helped Russia to centralize and strengthen the State, there was also a spiritual isolation, and that, too, was in many respects a source of strength. After about the first millennium of Christianity the one Christian Church split and under the leadership of Rome the West introduced many changes. At the same time Russia, as also other lands, predominantly in the East of the Christian world, remained on the same ground in all matters of dogma, canon law and Church administration as had applied to the whole Church for the first 100 years. In the West the Reformation followed the new policies of Rome. And all the ferment, some of it by no means beneficial, was brought to Russia by its Western advisers, but in the nature of the situation it affected only the comparative upper classes.

Similarly at a later stage the ideas of the French revolution also infected only a part of the leadership, and not the masses.

And so there was an element of a split between a part of the top layer of the old Russian social structure and the masses, especially the peasantry. This situation had been given extreme forms by the policies and actions of the Emperor Peter the Great. He hurried the process of technical and thus inevitably in part spiritual and intellectual westernization of the leading strata of Russians. This had been necessary, but inevitably it also did some harm. Whatever the virtues and shortcomings both of Russian and western cultural values, and in most basic things they did not differ a great deal as both were Christian, it is not a contribution to stability if there is such a split within a nation.

One of the aspects of this process was a weakening of religious faith in a part of the educated classes. This and other factors made the penetration of revolutionary ideas possible during the 19th and 20th centuries.

"Progressive" subversives, i.e. those who control almost all media of education and propaganda in the world to-day, always create the impression that

revolutions take place as a result of very concrete and material shortcomings, and that, therefore, all revolutions are both inevitable and beneficial. Nothing could be further from the truth. No revolution is made by the masses, irrespective of their material wealth and social possibilities, or absence of thought and initiative other than on a low level.

Revolutions are made usually by prosperous nations, or more exactly are organized in them, and they become possible because a part of the ruling class is prepared to support them. They are always the work of small minorities.

England in the days of Charles I, France under Louis XVI and Russia at the time of Nicholas II were all very prosperous by the standards of their day and the people were by no means oppressed. On the contrary, material distress and tyranny began only after the fall of the old order and the coming to power of the revolutionaries.

Suffice it here to say that in the decades before the revolution of 1917 Russia had the lowest taxes and National Debt in the world, with no income tax at all, it had by far the highest gold reserves, and they were growing annually, its agriculture was the most important and productive in the world, and it had a great and expanding industry. At the same time all people in Russia were free in all respects. Between 1870 and 1917 the annual increase in industrial production per person was 3-1/2 % in Russia, 2-3/4% in America and 1 % in Great Britain. Yet Russia had an area and population much larger than the USA so that this annual industrial increase meant a great deal more in absolute figures. Had there been no revolution the population of Russia would have been nearly 400 millions, instead of only a little more than 200 millions, and it would have been in all respects the richest country in the world, instead of being short of food and industrial produce. Before 1914 Russia alone produced about one half of the world's total grain surplus for export and had more than half of all the world's horses, then a very important factor.

In 1917 the Provisional government led by such as Kerensky set up a Commission of Enquiry under a competent judge to prove the alleged shortcomings

of the Imperial regime, such as treason, corruption, inefficiency and so on. After several months of investigation and with all the archives and witnesses at their disposal the commission had to admit that it was unable to prove any one of the accusations, i.e. that the Imperial government and its agencies had been very good servants of the State and nation.

It was only the energy and guile of the international enemy, led by non-Russians, aided by certain Russian weaknesses, which made revolution possible. But even the Soviets have always admitted that if the Russian people had had a free choice they would have restored the Monarchy. It was betrayed at the top, not by the masses.

Now what were the compelling reasons which forced the global subverters to foster revolution after revolution and in particular to perpetrate the Russian one? As we have said already, Russia was the greatest and the last bulwark preventing the spread of godless communism throughout the globe, and since the elimination of a Christian State in Russia bolshevism has been spreading relentlessly, as also other forms of decay.

It was not merely the size, wealth and military power of Russia which made it so strong an obstacle, but also more especially the form of State. Much deliberately misleading nonsense has been written for generations about Czarist Russia. We all know the formula-- it was said to be a dark and terrible tyranny, where brutal Czars and aristocrats exploited the toiling masses, who were mere slaves.

It was always claimed that whereas a so-called "democratic" system of "free" voting, especially if a republic, was the guarantee of liberty and well-being, the Russian absolute Monarchy was the cause of a condition of slavery. We can well understand how easily a superficial and uninformed glance at the situation may persuade even intelligent people that that is and must be the case. But it is not.

In the first place voting can only be free and well informed within a very small circle of people, where all know each other or at least know about most others, and where all ideas and actions are in full view of everyone.

But if we deal with large countries with tens or hundreds of millions of inhabitants we have a condition in which it is quite impossible for voters to know the candidates for election, or even the leaders of the political parties. All they do know is what they are told through the press, radio etc. Also elections are so costly that only men and groups disposing of very great funds can fight them. Consequently the whole "democratic" process is completely controlled by High Finance, which is the effective overlord of the State, of parties, of politicians, of newspapers and the rest. So the electors get only a pretence of free choice, while the financial oligarchy rules dictatorially. And it rules solely in its own interests, and therefore against the interests of the people.

On the other hand the Emperor of Russia inherited the Throne from his forefathers and did not have to fight an election, to make deliberately false of misleading promises, to bribe and to be bribed. Both by education and background he was in every case completely incorruptible, as also because he disposed of ample means. He was not the nominee and tool of an exploiting oligarchy of money - lenders and speculators, of subversive materialists. His policies were not directed against the people.

On the contrary, the Emperor's every interest and instinct was in complete accord with the interests and instincts of the nation, as he was a Christian, a father of the nation as his subjects were fathers of families. His rule was not based on deception or force, but on such policies which were calculated to assure the well-being of the country and thus the popularity of the Crown, which each Sovereign hoped to leave intact to his heirs, as most men want to leave their possessions to their families. No monarchical rule could have lasted, in Russia as in other lands, for a thousand years unless it had enjoyed, as it did, the support of the people generation after generation. In addition the Czars were anointed and crowned by the Church, and swore to support it, in return receiving its continual blessing and support.

The assumption that a Monarch can rule as he wishes is absurd even in practical terms. In so large a country as Russia there must obviously have been

immense delegation and decentralization of authority. Also legislation could not have been a matter of haphazard decisions of one individual. In fact that would have led to chaos. Instead every new law was carefully considered by the Imperial Senate to make sure that it was in accordance with previous laws and was workable in practice. Furthermore there were elected consultative organs, some with considerable power, such as the Imperial Duma. There were also regional, city and village councils. The law courts were impartial and efficient and serious criminal cases were tried with the help of juries, and there were Appeal Courts, right up to the Senate.

But the Czar did have considerable reserve powers and could exercize great authority, both civil and military, if that was necessary. Consequently it was impossible to penetrate the Courts and Assemblies with nominees of political parties, i.e. of a financial oligarchy, and impose the policies of exploiters and subverters.

It remained to destroy and overthrow the regime, and that was done, and from that terrible day to this the world is being relentlessly edged towards the abyss of enslavement. The major governments have already declared openly that it is their aim to set up a world government through UNO.

Yet Imperial Russia was by no means the enemy of international co-operation. On the contrary, in the 1890s Nicholas II twice tried to persuade the Powers to sign treaties for the reduction of armaments, but these proposals were rejected, and it was also Nicholas II who set up, at his personal cost, the International Courts of Justice at The Hague.

That it were the world's leading bankers, the creators out of nothing of its moneys and the enslavers of all through debt, who gave decisive support to the Russian revolution is a fact which is so well known as to require no proof. The name of the firms and directors, the amounts given, the channels through which they were sent, the men and policies backed, the means of repayment (in gold), all are known in detail. The leading proponents of world revolution and backers of Bolshevism made no secret of their work. The role of Jacob Schiff, of the Warburgs and many

others, of Kuhn Loeb & Co., in America and Germany are outstanding examples. And there were many others, but all belonging to the same internationalist circles.

So it was that the Russian revolution was the major event in the attempted process of global conquest and enslavement. Conversely, if Russia liberates itself that will be the most important factor assuring the liberty and well-being of the globe and the restoration of true Christianity.

Chapter VI
THE AMERICANS

If we must assume that the Americans and the Russians will in the years and decades to come determine more than any others the way things will go and the ultimate outcome of the tremendous actions and events of our time, then we should glance at some of the characteristics of these two peoples.

Unlike the inhabitants of Russia, from the shores of the Baltic Sea to those of the Pacific Ocean, almost half way round the northern globe, who are 80% Russians, the inhabitants of the United States of America are very mixed in their origins. A hundred years ago America was still predominately inhabited by emigrants from the British Isles, but even these were not homogenous, there being the English, Scots, Irish and Welsh, each one of whom was the result of previous mixing. Still, there was the common language, largely the same Protestant faith and to a considerable extent a unified culture. The Negro slaves lived quite separately.

But after the Civil War there began a great influx of immigrants from every European country and from others too. The purchase of Alaska from Russia and certain associated factors, in addition to immigration, led to an influx of millions of Russians. Many Jews came from Russian Poland, mostly at the age of about 20, to escape military service. After the Russian revolution and Civil War against the Reds, and and again after the Second World War millions more entered America. For generations there has been a very great mixing of races. A very considerable proportion of Americans to-day are first or second generation citizens.

Inevitably the result has been to dissolve to a noticable extent the old outlook and ways of life, imported from Great Britain, and to replace them by an as yet not finally crystallized new American spirit and culture. This Culture and outlook have positive and negative aspects, but the future is bright and full of

promise. In competitive conditions the mind can develop, the spirit soar.

But there are also obvious dangers. A foundation as yet somewhat shapeless, a tendency to-day everywhere towards predominantly materialistic pursuits, could lead to disaster, if a strong guiding principle is not soon evolved. But there are many Americans who are well able to formulate such principles and to set an example.

Also, as we shall see below, in a very different way from that of Russia, the present majority white race of the United States did two basic things with regard to non-Whites: the Red Indians were almost completely exterminated, and the Black Africans were imported as slaves. The fundamental assumption of the new conquerors and settlers was that they should be concerned with their own profit, with the taking of the land and its riches as their own heritage, without consideration for any other principles or peoples.

To a not inconsiderable extent this attitude is still widespread in America. The "pursuit of happiness" is largely a mere pursuit of the dollar. American life is divided into compartments: there is an enormous proportion of churchgoers in the United States, and at the same time a dominant materialism in daily practice. In the absense of a national tradition deeply rooted in the soil, owing to the break with the European past and the massive mixing of peoples, there is no dominant motive, no national theme which can determine attitudes and actions, other than the aim of material acquisition.

And when this has been achieved with considerable success by most Americans, again owing to the absense of a true spiritual aim which should be the proper extension of the Christian faith so widely held and practiced in America, most people plan their lives merely in order to give superficial and practical expression to the fact of a sufficiency of dollars; indeed more that that - much of life is attuned to the attempt to draw attention to the fact of well-being and even to exaggerate it. The American way of life, despite the obvious circumstance that most Americans are by any reasonable standard at heart and in mind most admirable people, is thus not inspiring. Yet

it is clear that gradually a new culture, as distinct from mere civilization, is beginning to develop. But more needs to be done to encourage healthy trends and discourage evil ones.

The US Constitution is a well-meant document and in most respects a good one. That it can be easily ignored in practice and that it is no guarantee of virtue in itself, is another matter. But what may present real dangers is that Americans have been taught for generations to accept the Constitution not as what it is, the act of fallible and sinful ordinary men, though very intelligent, but to imagine that this Constitution is a God-given document embued with sacred, magical properties, which make America almost a land above criticism. It is very necessary that all major nations should analyze themselves and their foundations with depth, care and impartiality.

A law, constitution, government and judiciary which by no means guarantee or even further virtue, with no Church exerting a sufficiently strong influence to assure the triumph of practical Christianity not only in individual lives, but also in public affairs, have led to the undoubted dominance of ruthless, clever, sly, dominant and boundlessly ambitious materialists in America, just as in a different way, they have power also in Russia. We are not making this statement on the basis of shallow observation and quick assumptions; we rely on the evidence not only of the general facts, but also of many Americans of great knowledge, intelligence, ability and experience.

That such as Presidents Roosevelt, Eisenhower and others, as well as their advisers and true bosses, made immense contributions to the spread of Communism over the globe is no longer disputable. The proof is not merely sufficient, but overwhelming. That few or no Presidents after Lincoln have been other than extremely harmful in every way is a truism.

Because the law provides no defence, because the spiritual and intellectual atmosphere has long since become predominantly materialistic, it is not surprising that true power is vested fully in High Finance, by the techniques we have mentioned, in the Council on Foreign Relations, in the products of such as the Harvard Law School and the MIT. The political par-

ties, the Senate and Congress, the Presidents and their unelected governments and advisers, are all under full control. The one aim is the establishment of a socialistic and godless world government, through the United Nations and the rest. There is no struggle and never has been any struggle, shadow-boxing apart, with Communism, which is totally controlled by the same forces which rule America.

The American people have shewn much goodwill, they sincerely want to be helpful and constructive, their intentions in the mass are excellent, their true potentialities for good enormous. In matters material, in industry and all other works, they have displayed immense capabilities. But all these factors are harnessed to a Juggernaut of aggressive world-conquering and enslaving materialism, and most Americans do not know it. They sincerely believe the sham that they elect their government and that it rules as desired by them and for their well-being and even that of the whole world. Some even think that, say, foreign aid is the act of taking money from their pockets through taxes and using it for the benefit of the underprivileged or for the purpose of preventing the spread of Communism. They do not understand that all this are the machinations of the global money-lenders, solely for their own profit and the extension of their own power.

It follows that what America, like Russia, needs is a new Revolution, a complete re-birth. From top to bottom, in every respect, there is a need for reform. Unless the power of evil and its consequences are removed in time, very soon, the final conquest of the globe will be consummated. Whether the Americans will be able to do this alone, whether the Will of God is that the world's salvation shall come from the United States, are matters beyond our view. But we do know that all Americans should inform themselves of the dangers and responsibilities which face them and of the things they should and certainly can do. The very act of the American Renaissance may well sow the seeds from which the great new culture of tomorrow will soon grow. It is that or death . . .

Chapter VII
THE RUSSIANS

If we have permitted ourselves some very frank observations on the Americans, whom we admire nonetheless and of whom we expect a great deal, we shall be equally frank about the qualities and shortcomings of the Russians, of whom we are one. Clearly, as we have already stated, the fate of the world depends to an enormous extent on the qualities and actions of the Americans and the Russians, both of whom dominate the globe, and therefore such a discussion in the frankest terms is essential. We claim no infallibility and we are only concerned with encouraging a frank analysis, unblinded by preconceived notions.

There are in Russia over 150 nationalities with their own languages, racial characteristics and faiths. But the three branches of the Russian family make up 80% of the total population of both European and Asiatic Russia (USSR). And these people speak the same language, with some difference of dialect, and they all belong to the Orthodox Church, though some are at present unbelievers.

In European Russia the Russians have lived since time immemorial, and the Russian State exists as one unit under one Dynasty for some 11 centuries. Thus the Russian and Christian traditions have deep roots. Also the territorial extensions into Asia, Siberia, were not undertaken beyond the seas, far from the land of origin, but were a simple growth of the basic territorial unit into almost empty lands of a character very similar to the heartland. These spaces of Siberia were settled in the 16th and 17th centuries and thus they have long since acquired the character of a true Russia land, not one in which Russians live uprooted.

Futhermore the extension of Russia was not undertaken primarily for the sake of gain or material advantage, but to a much greater extent as an act of national self-defence and survival. In no case were the natives of colonized or conquered lands treated

other than as equals. They were not deprived of their possessions, nor forced to live like Russians, and still less annihilated. There was always full racial equality in Russia, though little intermarriage, since it was natural that each race and nationality lived predominantly its own life among its own people. But to each of them all the immense opportunities of the Russian Empire were open on equal terms.

Even serfdom, which at the time of the liberation of the serfs a century ago affected only less than half of the population of European Russia, and no others, was not slavery. It was a system imposed on Russia by the needs of military defence, owing to many powerful neighbours who were often aggressors and the absence of natural protections, such as seas, mountains etc., and until the end of the 18th century all the nobles and landowners were equally bound by it. It meant only that men were tied to the soil to serve, if required, respectively as officers and soldiers. When modern transport and communications made this unnecessary, the system was abolished. It must be said that in its last phases, serfdom was sometimes misused by certain landowners, but individual transgressions did not make the whole system absolutely wrong.

For nearly one thousand years Russia was a Christian country almost the whole of whose populations was of the Russian Orthodox Church, which originated from Byzantium. Thus the national traditions were stable, unified and deep. Apart from the fact we have already mentioned, that latterly some of the upper classes had been somewhat separated from this Faith, the country was racially and spiritually very homogenous, despite its immense size. It meant also that success and failure, good and evil, are judged from a clear point of view, there is a standard of measure. True, these standards are sometimes obscured by periods of insanity, but they exist.

Geographically there are both great similarities and very important differences between America and Russia, and these factors greatly affect both countries. Each is very large, with Russia considerably bigger, each is in the Northern hemisphere, with much of the territory in the belt of temperate climate, each presents great variety of huge plains, great mountain

ranges, immense rivers, many ores, coal, oil, forests and most other natural riches, with great areas of fertile soil. In both countries the people are tough and intelligent. Both are well endowed by nature.

But whereas in America's case there are two long coastlines facing the two most important oceans of the world, and providing very many excellent harbours in non-freezing seas, with all the rivers flowing towards the great water trade routes of the world, and no part of the United States is either in the tundra or in the tropics, Russia is far less fortunate. All its rivers flow either north to the almost permanently frozen seas or towards inland Seas, its harbours are almost all on coasts not open to trade in the winter, the North of the country is tundra and partly beyond the Arctic Circle, while in the South, in Europe and Asia, there are areas of desert, and only the wide central belt on both sides of the Urals is both temperate and fertile, with great forests to the North of it. Over immense distances, and despite many great rivers and important canals, transport is by rail, comparatively slow and expensive, or by road, which presents many difficulties in Russian conditions of space and climate. Any economic development is much more easily attained in America than in Russia. Yet before the revolution Russian progress was faster and achieved more cheaply, i.e. more efficiently.

On the other hand, since its independence, America has had to deal with no important military threats. The early struggles with Great Britain were comparatively easy. England kept a strong navy, but no great armies, and it fought at the end of a comparatively long supply line in the days of sail, while the United States were at home. Other enemies such as the Red Indians or Mexico are not worth discussion. Much of America was either taken from very weak natives, or from a militarily insignificant Mexico, or finally purchased from France and Russia --Louisiana and Alaska etc.

Serious wars of self-defence were thus unknown. On the other hand Russia had to fight literally almost continually on one or more of several fronts during hundreds of years and in the total absence of natural protective boundaries. And we should not forget that

in the past such countries as Sweden, Poland, the Tartar Golden Horde, Turkey and other aggressors, such as England and France, were all in their day Great Powers. When Peter the Great defeated the Swedes of Charles XII at the battle of Poltava in the early years of the 18th century, Sweden had a greater population than Russia. So did Poland. We must remember that these and other countries were then bigger and more powerful and Russia much smaller and weaker than now.

Not only did this effort to survive require immense exertions and sacrifices in blood and treasure, but it affected deeply both the State structure, policies and outlook of the Russians. In this connexion it should be remembered also that they were consciously defending not alone Russia, but their Orthodox faith against Catholic, Protestant and Muslim attacks. The nation and Church were deeply, fundamentally interlinked in consciousness and practice. And all life was greatly geared to the needs of military defence.

The social and political life of Russia had, for a thousand years and more, to be geared fully to the needs of instantaneous and massive military mobilization. When major aggressors, who have attacked you for many generations, are your immediate neighbours and when nothing but a flat and open plain separates you from your enemy then, in case of war, there is no time at all to debate in talkative and often corrupt assemblies, where self-opinionated amateurs and adventurers are slow to take any decisions and still slower to take correct ones. There has to be a sovereign power which will take measures within hours, not days and still less weeks and months.

Only a strong and universally accepted Monarchy, only a political and social structure which made necessary action possible without any delay, could have protected Russia, and it did assure not merely the country's survival, but its development from small and weak beginnings to being potentially the greatest power the world has ever seen in all respects.

Yet despite the huge achievements of Russia, especially since the 18th and 19th centuries, the Europeanization of the upper social strata to a greater extent than the lower led to an excessive admiration

for things foreign, even if they were usually of lower quality than their Russian counterpart, be it ideas, science, manufacture, art or any other human activity. Thus it came about that since the early decades of the last century and to an ever-increasing extent more and more Russians were prepared to accept important theories, usually of low quality and considerable untruthfulness. Here we had a complete contrast with America; in the United States there is blind admiration for much that is imperfect, including the Constitution, though such patriotic self-confidence is in itself admirable. In Russia, on the other hand, there was often blind rejection of things Russian, even if they were proved by long experience and scientific analysis to be sound and moral, and much of foreign origin of no value and even things harmful were eagerly admired and propagated. All this was in great part responsible for the success of Communism. It is an outlook which is not yet fully eliminated from the minds of many older Russians.

Not only was the old order gradually undermined by foreign influences, aided by not a few Russians, but when the revolution, entirely an import, had succeeded and there began a Civil War of the "Whites" against the "Reds", the leaders of the anti-Communist forces were still subject to the same blindness. They did not have the moral and intellectual strength to say openly that they were fighting for the basic principles of Russia's history, for the Christian Monarchy. Though the military commanders of the "White" armies were old officers of the Imperial army (as were some of the Red commanders, too), they did not dare to proclaim what most of them believed--a fight for Czardom. The governments of the "White" territories in the North, West, South and East were all predominantly Socialist and republican, though the huge majority of the Russian people were and are Monarchists. Such experts on the other side as Trotzky and Stekloff, first Editor of the Soviet government newspaper "Pravda", and others, testified at various times that the only popularly acceptable alternative to the Bolsheviks was the Crown.

The Civil War saved the honour of Russia. That Millions of men, women and boys, literally small

boys, had fought for several years to prevent the triumph of godless Communism, that Millions of members of the Russian Orthodox Church have been martyred during the past 46 years, from theCzar, his family and the highest bishops down to members of all classes and professions and people of both sexes and all ages, is never to be ignored. It will undoubtedly yield a tremendous harvest. No other country has made such an effort. And the struggle never ceased. In a short space we can only give one short example. In 1956 when the Hungarians were trapped by their enemies to rise there were only members of one other nation which joined them: whole units of the Russian Soviet forces, with their officers, men and arms, even tanks, went over to the Hungarians, and the Soviets were forced to evacuate Budapesht and replace the Russians by Mongolians to supress the rising.

Therefore, if nearly half a century ago The Emperor Nicholas II could write in his diary, when the revolution began, that he was surrounded by cowardice, treason and deception, and if the Russians in the mass cannot escape responsibility for the Czar's murder and all the other consequences of the revolution, it is also a fact that the Russians to-day have paid a tremendous price and learnt a terrible lesson.

We should remember that, directly and indirectly, the Russian revolution has cost Russia well over one hundred million lives, has enormously retarded Russia's intellectual and material development, has greatly damaged the Russian people psychologically and physically.

Decades of the most intense terror, when the mere suspicion of political unreliability meant death or 25 years in forced labour camps, have taught all Russians the "arts" of the most extreme dissimulation. All wear a mask, all conceal their thoughts and pretend to hold "safe" opinions, and this they do even if they succeed in escaping from the Soviets. If asked by, say, a US Intelligence officer, what form of state he favours, the recent escapee will quickly discover that the proper answer is that he favours democracy and republicanism, and so on. Also decades of deliberate underfeeding, and a hungry man is politically

"safe", as he has no time and energy left for giving trouble, have reduced Russian height and weight, have given rise to bad teeth and many other defects.

These and many other factors are the debit side of the revolution. But there are potentially immense positive factors. All those characteristics of the Russian intellect and character which had made the revolution possible, the weakening of religious faith, the acceptance of false teaching in the sphere of politics, sociology and philosophy, have been proved harmful by the most terrible experiences any nation has ever had. Centuries will pass before any Russian will again play with ideas of godlessness , socialism and the rest. There can be no doubt that the martyrdom of Russia will soon yield the profound understanding of men, ideas and events, of the proper way of life, which will benefit not only Russia, but will undoubtedly create a new global epoch.

Chapter VIII

AMERICAN-RUSSIAN IMPACT ON THE WORLD

As we have noted, there are factors which make America and Russia the decisive powers of the world. Both are racially predominantly White, both have large areas and populations, both are in climatic zones which produce people with the greatest energy, staying power and strength, both spiritual and physical.

On the other hand there is nothing which really makes for American-Russian enmity. There is no common border, there are no lands which both covet, there are no raw materials which either lacks. The present "tension" is largely bogus and is entirely the consequence of the present subversive global conspiracy, of which both America and Russia are the involuntary headquarters.

Furthermore the world is now so small, owing to the speed and carrying capacity of communications, that we cannot imagine a condition in which America and Russia would each go their own way without any important contacts and interactions. Neither country can be isolationist, though it does not follow that subversive internationalism is the proper alternative.

Therefore there must be either a greater or lesser degree of co-operation and even collaboration, or there will be an unnecessary enmity, with dangerous consequences for the whole world. Both countries are under subversive rule at present, America through infiltration and Russia through the overthrow of the established order and the forcible substitution of an alien tyranny. Thus both countries face the same problems of the destruction of global anti-Christian subversion and the attempt to set up a godless and socialist world government, to be followed by the re-establishment of a truly national and fully Christian State and society, where true sovereignty will be where it belongs, and not in the hands either of finance through the issue and lending of money, or of its derivative, Communist terrorism. This struggle for real freedom and a natural prosperity, as distinct from the materialistic pursuit of money for its own sake, with all the consequent evils, will unite the

two countries in a common purpose and achievement, to which each in its own way can contribute a very great deal, as can all the countries of Europe and many others.

An immediate step towards this new, free and healthy global dispensation, in which leadership will not be a question of deceit and exploitation or of brutal force and enslavement, would be the mobilization of American support for the work of the liberation of the Russians and others from the dictatorship of the worst criminals the world has seen. Such help would be amply repaid not merely passively by the removal of the threat of Communism, but actively by the outstanding contributions which Russia will make to the well-being of America and the whole world. There are no two countries so well suited to collaboration and friendship, despite their many differences. Indeed these differences would enrich both the partners to this historical co-operation, without which the world would be lost. And nothing could be more natural in the light of history. Except during the years of the Soviets, Russia and America had always been friends and never enemies.

Since both America and Russia are being used, in different ways, by the same subversive forces and for the achievement of the same objectives, it is not surprising that in all countries of the world there is both American-sponsored and a Soviet-sponsored initiative.

We all know that the Soviet-Communist initiative is fostered by the Intelligence and Propaganda agencies of the USSR, both hidden and open. A description of this whole sphere of activity is hardly necessary, since most people are aware both of its existence and its general outlines.

However, there are not many people, Americans or others, who are fully aware of and still less acquainted with the details of the various networks which foster the American variant of global subversion.

It will here have to suffice to say that this network is large and complex, and it includes both open and official US Government agencies and organizations, and others, American and of other nationalities, which is in various ways camouflaged to appear to be private

or at any rate not American.

There are the various Libraries and Information Centres of American Embassies, the "America Houses" in many cities of the world, "Radio Free Europe", "American Committee for Liberation", subsidized newspapers and political groups, and many secret or semi-secret organizations.

Whereas the open Soviet-Communist outfits propagate Marxism, godlessness and so on, many of the hidden groups pretend to foster anything on earth, the whole spectrum of ideas and plans , from Christianity to Socialism, but all slanted to achieve world slavery.

In the case of the US network, the ideas openly propounded are the obvious ones said to emanate from the US Constitution and the American Way of Life, but these , too, are all slanted to attain the socialistic and godless world government situation through UNO and the rest, while the hidden outfits put out, like the Soviet ones, the whole set of proposals and principles to cover every possibility and trend. But the aim is consistently the same.

Both the USA and the USSR spend immense amounts and employ huge numbers of people of all nations. Their work seems opposed, in a state of "tension", but is commanded by the same head-quarters.

This situation raises many issues. In the first place, obviously these activities are not sanctioned and even not fully known to the Americans and the Russians, and they are not in the interests of these countries. On the contrary, this immense work is opposed to the true wishes and interests of all humanity.

It follows, therefore, that potentially there is being built up a very dangerous situation. Either the subverters will succeed and then we are all lost. Or they will fail and then the collapse of their plans will be the end of all their works. But will America and Russia simply be able to dismantle and withdraw the huge networks everywhere and call it a day? Will not the resistances, resentments and hates which, through no fault of the people of the USA and Russia, have been built up explode in the faces of these nations? The potential detestation of subversion and its tools may mean detestation of America and Russia, who will be held responsible for the activities of their slave-

masters. Americans should remember that they are not loved universally. They do not deserve this dislike, but it exists. And the same applies to Russians in even greater measure and also innocently.

Thus both countries are faced jointly and severally not only with the problem of the elimination of global subversion, but also with the question of the measures which should be taken to counter the evil consequences of that subversion.

Here again the dangers which face us are paralleled by immense opportunities. If the American and the Russian impact on the world in the past decades has been negative, it can equally well be tremendously positive and constructive in the near future. But so as to prevent the opportunity which may present itself to the global subverters and enslavers to play off America and Russia against each other if any form or degree of counter-subversion should emerge in either country, it is urgently necessary to make sure both that the work of the Christian Right is strengthened and supported in both camps and that both sides will be fully aware of the need for co-ordination at all stages of the struggle, to help each other and thus defeat the common enemy.

It is by no means a phantastic hope that very soon the impact of America and Russia on the world will be such as to assure a long period of true liberty, progress and Christian virtue for our well-being and the salvation of our souls.

It depends on all of us.

Chapter IX
NUCLEAR AND POLITICAL WARFARE

If we discuss a struggle against common enemies, we at once raise thoughts of war, and that means nowadays nuclear.

However, it is very arguable that when both sides have atomic weapons then none will use them. So it was last time with gases and bacteria. The hydrogen bomb is more dangerous to-day as a subversive propaganda weapon than as a means of pursuing an armed conflict. The top subversives, who control all the means of propaganda on both sides of the "Curtains," make it their business to propound day and night the thesis that unless we all submit to global enslavement by the World Government to be set up through UNO etc., we risk the only alternative, world-wide incineration and suicide. This thesis is deliberately untrue. Hitler did not risk the complete extermination of Germany even in his last bunker, nor will Khrushchev. Kennedy or their true bosses risk anything similar, unless their proposed victim (as was the case with Japan) cannot reply in kind. This could happen to Red China, but not anywhere else.

There remains "ordinary" warfare. Here we are faced with calculations of relative strength, if we assume that a Soviet-American clash is a real possibility. At a first glance the strategic advantages of the Communists in Europe and Asia, as well as the large numbers of their divisions and armaments, would seem to assure them an easy success. But in the first place it depends on whether the real rulers of " the West" and "the East" are not shadow-boxing, and they are, and in the second place even if there was a war, much would depend not only on mere numbers or the toughness of willing fighters (and the Russians are the toughest in the World), but on morale, on the willingness or otherswise to fight.

In these days of revolution we are faced not only with national problems of patriotism and self-defence, but also with immense religious and political problems, whose boundaries do not coincide with national ones. Therefore we must consider political warfare even more seriously than mere "conventional" fighting capacity, morale rather than weapons. And their questions are complex in any event, and the more so as they are largely unknown even by intelligent men and women.

Here we lack the space for a full discussion of this immensely important question. We can only illustrate it with examples of the recent past, especially Russian ones.

We have already mentioned the Russian Civil War and the countless further risings which took place in Russia during the years of Communism. We have also mentioned Russian reactions to the Hungarian rising. But there are not many who know that when the Germans attacked Russia in 1941, most people in the USSR were ready to support them against the regime. In the first months of the German eastern campaign some four million Russians went over to the Germans without firing a shot, and the Nazis killed them by starvation.

Nevertheless there were one million volunteers in the German Army in the last war who were almost entirely drawn from voluntary and involuntary prisoners-of-war on the Russian front. They were known as "Hi-Wi", "Hilfswillige", those who are willing to help. They were allowed to join despite Hitler's strict instructions to the contrary , and for that reason they were camouflaged by this name. In fact they served as combat personnel, just like the Germans, and not in special units, but with the Germans.

Furthermore, there were two million Russian volunteers in German-occupied Europe for the so-called "Russian Liberation Army" under the Soviet General A.A. Wlassoff. This, too, had been forbidden by the Fuhrer, but was tolerated by the military as they were short of men. One division had been fully formed and another was almost complete when the war ended.

There are more examples of this.

When the war ended, the Western Allies, under the top command of subversives and the military leadership of such as Eisenhower, Montgomery, Alexander and others, during 3-1/2 years handed over forcibly to the Soviets millions of Russian men, women and children, violent anti-Communists who wanted nothing better than to fight the godless tyranny. They were all butchered by Stalin's terroristic machine. The Reds were saved in Russia by their creators, the true bosses of the USA.

In the light of these events, and the story can be expanded into many books, the importance of political warfare is a hundred times greater than that of armed conflict.

If we assume today that it is possible that Khrushchev and Mao Tse-tung are fighting for top global power and that the latter is prepared to play a lone hand, independent of Khrushchev and his bosses, and if we then assume that the West has now given the Soviets encouragement to attack Red China before it has the atom bomb, then the possibility of fundamental changes in Russia is very close. The Russian armed forces may act. But whether they act, and how, will to a great extent depend on Western policies and on a well-designed and timely political warfare action. If the Russians and especially the armed forces will feel that the US-led West is anti-Russian, as it now is, and not anti-Communist, and that the coming attack, if the Soviets fall, will be on Russia, not Bolshevism, and will be to "protect the revolution", in the name of "the people" and the rest, then they will fight to defend the country and again, as in the last war, they will thus have to defend also the Reds. The liberation of Russia and the world will be postponed and perhaps forever.

On a proper theoretical understanding of these issues and timely effective action will depend the fate of the globe, and very soon.

Chapter X

CONCLUSION

To sum up very shortly, the challenge to the whole world, the threatened take-over for global enslavement under godless and santanic socialism, is a problem of the greatest possible importance and urgency. Since the days of Christ Himself nothing of greater importance has faced humanity.

The situation is so serious and so responsible that no clap-trap, no shallow and reptitive terminology, no idle day-dreams, no self-interest should deflect us from a sober, full and correct estimate of facts and of the actions for which they call and which may be possible.

It is the shallow fashion of the times, created by the subverters, to imagine that "the people" must understand and do something. The mass never understands and never acts. Only a small minority is capable of that. So our call must be to that minority in America and all other countries to raise the standard of the struggle for survival and liberty, for Faith and country.

We must urgently defend the true values of our Christian and European heritage, and reject all falsehoods. We must understand the realities of politics and the truth that sovereignty does not derive from barrel oratory and subsequent voting, but from real power, exercised through money or terror under Capitalism and Communism respectively.

We must, therefore, restore sovereignty to those who can exercise it in the interests of their nations and take it away from those who have taken it and hold it only for the sake of power and its benefits.

The spiritual, intellectual and even physical effort which this struggle requires is immense. There can be no question of immediate profit, but only of sacrifice, danger and work.

But there is really no choice. The dangers which will result from failure to act, the deprivations and slavery, will be far greater than those which

come into question now.

Furthermore the main burden falls on America and Russia in their different ways. There must be co-ordination of these efforts, in a common front with all others. There must be a global headquarters of counter-subversion, sustained by the efforts of all good men and women.

Especially those in the still free West who have prestige or power, means or connexions, must enter the fight and take up the role which fate reserves for them.

If the struggle succeeds it will not only cleanse the world of the subverters, but will in itself contribute to the spiritual elevation of all nations. On the other hand passive surrender to the enemy would debase us all and make us worthy of nothing more than the yoke now prepared for us. Let us leave no stone unturned in order to be worthy of the tremendous future which could be ours. But we must act NOW!